



# LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA.

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RAJPUTANA CENTRAL INDIA AND AJMERE-  
MERWARA.

*[First, Rough, List of Languages.]*



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## NOTE

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The following pages represent the results of the first stage of the Linguistic Survey of India, so far as it relates to the Rajputana, Ajmere-Merwara and Central India. It is the first, or rough list of languages spoken in these Areas. It has been prepared from returns sent to me by the States concerned through their Political Officers, supplemented by such information as I have been able to collect.

An examination of the List will show that it is composed of two parts. In the first part, languages are arranged according to Local Areas. Each Local Area is taken in order, and each Language spoken in it, together with the estimated number of speakers, is stated, family by family, as it occurs.

In Rajputana the Local Area is the State, while in Central India, in this following the Census of 1891, it is the Political Agency. This difference of system has been rendered necessary by local conditions. In Rajputana, as a rule, each State consists of one compact tract, which can conveniently be treated, for the purposes of the Survey, as an independent unit. In Central India, on the contrary, it is impossible to deal with some of the large States in this way. Each consists of a number of tracts of varying size, scattered over widely distant parts of the country. The only feasible unit was the Political Agency. In Ajmere-Merwara, the Local Area is the District.

The names of some languages are printed in black type. These are those which may be called indigenous to the Local Area. The others are those which are spoken by non-domiciled immigrants. Our affair is principally with the languages belonging to the first category.

The second part is like a reversing dictionary. Here we have languages arranged according to Family and Group, and under each dialect is recorded the name of each Local Area in which it is spoken. In each case the localities in which the dialect is indigenous are distinguished from those in which it is spoken by non-domiciled immigrants.

These Lists are being prepared with as great regard for accuracy as is possible, but they have the defects of their origin. The original returns have been prepared by persons with local knowledge, but who do not pretend to be Philologists. They may be taken as representing what intelligent local people consider to be the languages of their own neighbourhood. They give names, but they are names, only. We are told that Hindūstānī is spoken in such and such a place, but we are not told what is meant by the word "Hindūstānī." It may be the language which Europeans call Hindūstānī, but it may be something else.

Several instances illustrating this difficulty have come to light during the preparation of the Lists of other parts of India, and two may be mentioned here as examples. If anything has been hitherto considered as a proved fact in Indian philology, it is that the language known as Gōndī belongs to the Dravidian family. As such it has been entered in the Census Report, and no one ever doubted the correctness of the entry. But "Gōndī" is an Indian word, and must be translated in the sense in which it is used by the persons from whom it was borrowed. To them it means the language spoken by

people of the Gōnd tribe and nothing more. If a Gōnd speaks broken Hindi, instead of the ancestral language of his tribe, that Hindi is called "Gōndī," and as such has been entered in Census Reports. There are many thousands of Gōnds who have abandoned their ancestral language, and who now speak a barbarous Hindi. In many cases this has been returned to me by local officers as Gōndī, and it will be necessary to test every entry regarding that language, in order to see if the language referred to belongs to the Dravidian or to the Aryan Family.

Again in the local returns, more than two hundred thousand people have been entered as speaking "Kōch" in the Province of Bengal. Only 4,493 persons are entered as speaking "Kōch" in the Bengal Census Report. It still remains to find out if these two hundred thousand people actually speak the well-known Tibeto-Burman language called Kōch, or if the local officers meant by this name merely a bastard form of Bengali spoken by members of the Kōch tribe.

The decision of these and similar questions is a matter for experts, and it is to provide experts with materials for coming to a decision, and thus to render the Survey complete and of scientific value, that the second portion of the scheme, the collection and editing of specimens of the languages mentioned in the List, has been approved of by Government.

It will, I hope, be understood that while I lay stress on the incomplete nature of this List, I do not in any way wish to appear to belittle the assistance which I have received from the officials of the various States, and from the various Political Agents. On the contrary, I owe a heavy debt of gratitude to them for the kindly readiness with which my requests were met in almost every case, and for the completeness with which the returns, purporting as they did only to represent the opinion of non-experts, were furnished.

In many cases, the names given in this rough list will be found to differ from those originally given in the return sent by State officials. This is due to the necessity of having uniformity of nomenclature throughout. The chief difficulty has been experienced in arranging the many dialects and the six or seven languages usually grouped together under the general names of Hindi and Urdū. Under these names, the Census of 1891 includes all the Aryan languages spoken between Gujarat and Bengal, and between the Himalayas and the Marāthī-speaking districts of the Deccan. Pending the completion of the survey, I have provisionally classed these languages under two main groups, an East-Central and a West-Central. I have distributed the following languages amongst these groups —

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>East-Central</p> <p><i>Central Group</i></p> | <p>Bihārī. (This includes a portion of the 'Purbī' of the east of the North-Western Provinces, and the allied dialects of the neighbouring districts of Bihār)</p> <p>Baghēlbandī. (This name explains itself)</p> <p>Chhattīsgarhī.</p> <p>Eastern Hindi. (This includes the rest of 'Purbī' and the Baiswārī and Awadhī of Oudh and the adjoining districts)</p>                                      |
| <p>West-Central</p> <p><i>Western Group</i></p> | <p>Western-Hindi. (This includes all the dialects of the west of the North-Western Provinces, of which Braj Bhāshā may be taken as the type. It includes also the Urdū and Hindūstānī spoken in the towns and by Musalmāns)</p> <p>Bundēlkhandī. (This name explains itself)</p> <p>Rājasthānī. (This includes the dialects of Rājputānā, such as Mēwārī, Mār-wārī, Jaipurī, Māl-wī, and the like.)</p> |

I hope it will be understood that this is not put forward as a final classification. Some classification was necessary, and the one given above is the best which I could find from the materials at my disposal. It is not original, and is nearly the same as that hitherto accepted by admitted authorities on confessedly imperfect materials.

We next come to the difficult question of dialect. The difficulty mainly consists in this, that, as observed by Mr Ballie in the Census Report for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if we want to get the name of a dialect, we must, as a rule, inquire outside, and not inside, the dialect-area. There is also the fact that dialects are not separated by hard lines, but insensibly merge into each other. For these reasons many of the State returns on which the rough list is based, simply gave 'Hindūstānī,' or some such name, for the local 'bōli,' when it had a well-known distinct name in other localities where it was not spoken. I have therefore adopted the following principle in naming, provisionally, the dialect of each Local Area. When the dialect has been named in the local return, I have usually given that name. When it has not been given, I have endeavoured to find out what it is called elsewhere, and have provisionally adopted that name for the purpose of this rough list. When neither of these means was available, I had to suggest a name myself. This nomenclature is, of course, only provisional.

I hope that, with the aid of the specimens which will now be collected, it will ultimately be possible to make a correct classification of the languages of the Rajputana and Central India. In the meantime, I shall gladly welcome any criticisms to which the nomenclature which I have now given may be subjected.

There is one other point. In dividing out dialects, I have had more than once to make estimates of the number of people speaking certain of them. Criticisms and corrections of such estimates will also be gladly welcomed.

A summary of the results of this List will be found on the last page. It will be seen that, in the area dealt with in this volume seventy-eight dialects and fourteen languages have been catalogued. It is probable that these numbers will be somewhat reduced by striking out names of dialects which are recorded twice over under different appellations, but, even allowing for this, the List will give an idea of the extraordinary diversity of speech which prevails in the Indian Empire.

GEORGE A. GRIERSON

SIMLA, }  
The 29th October 1898

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PART I.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

ACCORDING TO

LOCALITY.



Residency—MEYWAR

State—MEYWAR.

Population (1891) 1,727,899, plus 14,489  
unenumerated Bhils Total 1,862,328

## LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE

Family	Group.	Language.	Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Indo Aryan .	<i>Western</i> West-Central	Rājasthānī	Mēwārī	1,300,000	The main language of the State
"	"	"	Mēwārī (Khairāri)	145,000	Spoken in the Khairār, the hilly district to the north east of the State, west of the Jakhāpur hills. It extends into the neighbouring portions of Jeypore and Bundi, and is peopled chiefly by Mīnās
"	"	Gujarātī	Not specified	15,000	Spoken by Bohras, Gujarātī Mīnās, Pārakhs, Nāgar Brāhmins, Andich Brāhmins, and other immigrants from Gujarāt
"	"	"	Vāgdi	280,000	Spoken by Bhils and other inhabitants of the south-western hilly tract of the State
"	"	"	Bhīlī	101,500	Figures estimated by deducting the figures for Vāgdi from the total Bhil population (381,525) of the State
"	"	Western Hindi	Brāj Bhāshā	5,000	Spoken by immigrants at Nāthdwār, Kānkroḥ, and Udaipur
Other Languages	"	"	"	15,828	These figures are, except in the case of Bhīlī, all local estimates. Those for "Other Languages" are excessive, but there is no means of controlling them
TOTAL				1,862,328	

2.

Population (1891) 166,043, plus 25,598 unenumerated Bhils. Total 211,641

Residency—MEYWAR States—BANSWARA AND KUSHALGARH.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.				REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language	Name of dialects in current use	
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Gujarāṭī	Vāgḍī	74,900
"	"	"	Bhīlī	136,700
Other Languages	.	.	.	41
			Total	211,641
				Spoken by Bhils
				The above figures are based on local estimates

3.

Population (1891) 98,448, plus 66,952 unenumerated Bhils Total 165,400

State—DUNGARPUR.

Residency—MEYWAR

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE				REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language	Name of dialects in current use	
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Gujarāṭī	Vāgḍī	98,000
"	"	"	Bhīlī	67,000
Other Languages	.	.	.	107
			Total	165,100
				No return was received from this State. The Bhils are therefore estimated at 107. It is assumed that the Bhils speak Bhīlī, and that most of the rest of the population speak the Vāgḍī found in the adjoining State of BANSWARA.

4.

Population (1891) 87,975

State—PARTABGARH.

Residency—MEYWAR

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Mēwārī Vāḡḍī	47,000	A mixture of Mēwārī and Vāḡḍī. The principal language of the State
"	"	"	Mēwārī	5,000	
"	"	Gujarātī	Not specified	2,000	
"	"	"	Vāḡḍī	6,000	Described as a mixture of Gujarātī and Mēwārī. Spoken by the Bhils
"	"	"	Bhīlī	28,000	The language of the Bhils, of whom there are 26,705 in the State
Other Languages	"	"	"	1,975	All the above figures are local estimates
			TOTAL	87,975	

5.  
 Population (1891) 2,519,853, plus 6,621  
 inhabitants of Samahar Jot Jund of cika, not included  
 in return for Jypore, No. 9 Total 2,526,487

# States—MARWAR AND MALANI

## Residency—WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language			
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rajasthani	Marwari	1,591,100	
"	"	"	Marwari (Gadwari)	117,000	
"	"	"	Marwari (Dargwadi)	86,000	
"	"	"	Marwari (Thali)	350,000	
"	"	"	Marwari Sindhi	10,000	
"	"	"	Marwari Phandari	20,500	
"	"	"	Marwari Sindhi	13,000	

Language of the State

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language			
Indo-Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Brought forward	2,250,860	
"	"	Gujarātī	Patani .	25,500	See remarks on Mārwarī
"	"	" .	Nyār ki Bōli	30,270	See remarks on Mārwarī Also spoken in the larger towns
"	"	Western Hindi	Hindustānī	85,700	Spoken by Bhils See remarks on Mārwarī Compare return for Sirōhi (No 6)
"	North-Western	Sindhi .	Tharēli .	12,700	Spoken in the towns
"	"	" .	Sindhī-Thali	46,960	See remarks on Mārwarī Classification as Tharēli provisional
Other Languages	"	" .	"	70,000	See remarks on Mārwarī
				1,499	Include 200 speakers of Bilochi in Malani Pargana These figures include "Other Languages" for Jyepore Owing to the ex- istence of the Sambhar Joint Jurisdiction, it has been impossible to separate those out completely
			Total	2,526,489	



G.

Residency--WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES State--SIROHI AND ABU. Population (1891) 186,025, plus 2,860 unenumerated Girāsīyās Total 188,885

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Mārwarī (Sīrōhī)	161,300	The language of the State.
"	"	"	Mārwarī (Bāthī)	2,000	The dialect of some of the inhabitants of Mount Abu
"	"	Gujarātī	Not specified	700	
"	"	"	Sāstī ki Bōli	6,000	Spoken in the south of the State, on the Pālanpur frontier A mixture of Mārwarī and Gujarātī.
"	"	"	Girāsīyā ki Bōli or Nyār ki Bōli.	5,000	Spoken by the Girāsīyās, a wild tribe inhabiting the Bhākhār Pargana Compare Return for Marwar and Malani (No 5)
"	"	Western Hindi	Hindūstani	5,000	
Other Languages	"	"	"	8,885	All the above figures are local estimates
TOTAL				188,885	

Residency—WESTERN RAJPUTANĀ STATES

State—JEYSALMIR

Population (1891) 115,701

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language			
Indo-Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Mārwārī (Thālī)	100,000	The language of the State
"	"	Gujarātī	Beldārōñ ki Bōlī	100	The language of the Beldhrs or professional tank diggers. Provisionally entered as a dialect of Gujarātī
"	"	"	Gujarātī-Mārwārī	200	A corrupt Gujarātī spoken by Gujarātī Brāhmins
"	North-Western	Sindhī	Tharālī	14,990	Classed provisionally as Tharālī
"	"	"	Dhāth ki Bōlī	150	Said to be a mixture of Sindhi, Gujarātī and Mārwārī. Probably the same as the Sindhi-Thālī of Marwar, No 5
"	"	Western Panjābī	Mulani	60	
Iranian	Eastern	Bilochī	Not specified	200	
Other Languages	"	"	"	1	The above figures are all local estimates
Total				115,701	

Agency—BIKANIR.

State—BIKANIR.

Population (1891) 831,955.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	Remarks
Family	Group	Language				
Indo Aryan	West Central.	Rajasthani	°	Bagri .	700,000	The main language of the State. In the north east it is mixed with Hindi, the language of Hindustan in the Panjab
	"	"	"	Bikanōri .	10,000	Spoken in the centre west of the State
	"	"	"	Mārwarī (Rāṭhī) .	22,000	See return for Sirohi and Abu (No 4). Do not hold in local return as a dialect of Hindi. It is apparently a border dialect between Mārwarī and Hindi. Rāṭhī is spoken in the north and north west of the State, on the border of Jalāwalpur
Other Languages	"	"	"	I do not know as the		Lawāṭhī Rāṭhī spoken in Marwar (No 15).
	"	"	"			
Total					831,955	

Residency—JEYPORE. State—JEYPORE. Population (1891) 2,882,276, less 6,621 inhabitants of Sambhar Joint Jurisdiction, included in the return for Marwar and Malani, No 5 Remainder 2,825,655

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language.			
Indo-Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Shēkhāwāṭī	488,017	There are three main dialects spoken in the Jeypore State, Shēkhāwāṭī, Jaipurī, and Dāṅḡlī. Mōwāṭī is also spoken in the isolated Nizāmat of Kot Kāsam, situated in the north of the Alwar State. Shēkhāwāṭī is spoken in the Nizāmat of that name, and closely resembles Bāḡṭī, of which it is probably a sub-dialect. Dāṅḡlī is the language of the Dāṅḡ country, or the tract broken up by ravines in the east of the State, and in the adjoining States of Karauli and Bharatpur. It is described as a variety of Braj Bhāṣā, and, as such, has been provisionally classed under Western Hindi. Dāṅḡ means a hill or precipice. There is another quite distinct Dāṅḡlī sub-dialect spoken in Tonk of Central India. There are many sub-dialects in the State, and in the present return an attempt has been made to sub-divide them under the main heads of Jaipurī and Dāṅḡlī. It must be understood that this sub-division is at present merely provisional, pending the examination of the specimens which will form the second stage of this survey. The figures given in the return are all local estimates.
"	"	"	Phundārī, Jaipurī, Kāñiñ kūñiñ or Jhārshahī.	790,231	
"	"	"	Jaipurī (Tōñrāwāṭī)	342,554	
"	"	"	Jaipurī (Kāṭharā)	127,957	Taking Dāṅḡlī first, this dialect is spoken in its purity in the Hindān Nizāmat, in the extreme east of the State, on the borders of the Bharatpur and Karauli States. To the west of this tract, a mixture of Dāṅḡlī and Jaipurī is spoken in the north of Dasa Nizāmat. Beyond this is Jaipurī. In the south of Dasa Nizāmat, we find the sub-dialect of Dāṅḡarwāṭī, also bounded on the
			Carried over	1,748,759	

9(2)

Residency—JEYPORE

State—JEYPORE—*contd.*Population (1891) 2,932,276, less 6,621  
inhabitants of Sambhar Salt Jardination, included in the  
return for Marwar and Malani, No 5 Komalinder 7,825,685

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	Remarks
Family.	Group	Language.			
Indo Aryan .	West Central	Rājasthānī .	Brought forward	1,718,759	<p>went by Jaipur (long south along the eastern frontier which in here the border of Karauli, we come to the sub-dialect called Kālmāl, and then to Rājāwātī. The former is spoken in Gangapur Nizāmat, and the second in Siwat Madhopur Nizāmat. At the south-east corner of the State, bounded on the east by Karauli, on the south by Karauli and Kalash, and on the west by the Aligarh Pargana of the State of Tonk, we find the Dāghbhāg sub-dialect, also spoken in the Siwat Madhopur Nizāmat. Rājāwātī is bounded on the north by Jaipur, and on the north-west there is a mixed dialect of Rājāwātī and Jaipur. On the west, it is bordered by the Tonk Pargana of the Tonk State, in which it is reported that Jaipur is spoken. Going along the south frontier, towards the west, after Daughbhāg, we come to the Aligarh Pargana of Tonk already mentioned, in which and in the portion of Jaipur immediately to the west the Nāgarohāl sub-dialect of Jaipur is spoken (Going further west, on to the north-west corner of the State, we come to hill tract, inhabited principally by Minis, belonging partly to Moywar, partly to Bundi, and partly to Jeypore. This tract is called the Kharāṭ, and in it, a dialect of Mōwārī called Kharāṭī is spoken. In the rest of the State, Jaipur is spoken. It is called Dhandarī* in other parts of</p>
"	"	"	Jaipurī (Chaurāṭī)	98,773	
"	"	"	Jaipurī (Nāgarohāl)	53,575	
"	"	"	Jaipurī-Rājāwātī	30,510	
"	"	"	Mōwārī (Kharāṭī)	50,264	
Carried over				1,990,881	

\* "A range of rocky hills intersects nearly the whole of Shikharwātī, in a north-east direction and close upon its East frontier. The country on the east side of these hills is called Dhandar (a name which was formerly applied to a large part of Rajputana), while that to the west is called Jaipur which includes nearly the whole of Shikharwātī, and is generally applied to the sandy country where water is only procurable at a great depth." Indian, N. 8 Journal, quoted in Elliot's *Supplemental Glossary*, vol. I, Bazaar, 1, 0

Residency—JEYPORE

State—JEYPORE—*contd*

9(3).

Population (1891) 2,832,276, less 6,621  
inhabitants of Sambhar Joint Jurisdiction, included in the  
return for Marwar and Malani, No. 5 Remander 2,825,655

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language			
Indo-Aryan .	West Central	Rājasthānī .	Brought forward	1,999,831	Rājputānā, Jajpurī in Jeypore, and, contemptuously, Kāñikūñī or Jhāpshāhī, by those who do not speak it. The standard sub-dialect is spoken in the centre of the State, i.e., in the Jeypore Nizāmat, and in the portion of the Sambhar Nizāmat which abuts on Marwar. North of it the Tōṛāwāṭī sub-dialect is spoken. It is bounded on the west by Shekhawāt, and on the north and east by the Mowāt of Patiala and Alwar. It is hence infected by these two dialects. To the south-west of the Standard Jajpurī, in the south of Sambhar Nizāmat, on the Kishangarh Frontier, we find the Kāthārī sub-dialect, a mixture of Jajpurī and Mārwarī. It is probably the same as the Mārwarī-Phungdārī mentioned in the return for Marwar, No. 5. It is evidently the same as the Kishangarhī of Kishangarh, which is described as midway between Mārwarī and Phungdārī. <i>Vide</i> return No. 10. Going further south, still along the Kishangarh Frontier we come to the Malpura Nizāmat, the local sub-dialect of which is called Chaurāsī. It is connected with the Sarwārī dialect spoken in the adjoining portion of Kishangarh. Going still south, we come to
"	"	Western Hindī	Dāngī-Jajpurī	217,531	
"	"	"	Dāngī or Kākachhū	186,905	
"	"	"	Dāngī (Dūngarwārā or Raikarātūkarā)	108,766	
Carried over				2,530,137	

Residency—JEYPORE

State—JEYPORE—*concl'd*

9(4).  
Population (1891) 2,832,276, less 6,621  
inhabitants of Sambre Joint Jurisdiction, included in the  
return for Marwar and Malani, No. 3. Remainder 2,825,655

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language			
Indo Aryan	West-Central	Western Hindi	Brought forward	2,530,137	
"	"	"	Dāngī (Kālīmāl)	81,216	the Kharai sub-dialect of Marwari already alluded to spoken in the south-west corner of the State. East of the Kathiawar and Chaurai sub-dialects is the Tonk Pargana of the Tonk State in which a dialect, unnamed, of Jaipur is spoken. It is probably Chaurai. This portion of Tonk is the second of those referred to in describing Dāng. South of this tract, on the southern border of the Jeypore State, we find the Nagrehi sub-dialect. This tract is bordered on the east by the Aligarh Pargana of Tonk the first of those referred to in describing Dāng, in which the same dialect is spoken. This Nagrehi tract is bounded on the south by the State of Bundi, and the sub-dialect is affected by the Haurat of that State.
"	"	"	Dāngī (Rājīwādi)	133,939	
"	"	"	Dāngī (Dāngbhāng)	80,363	
Total				2,825,655	A full account of the various dialects of Jeypore, with specimens, grammars, and a vocabulary will be found in <i>Specimens of the Dialects spoken in the State of Jeypore</i> by the Rev. G. Macalister, M.A. Allahabad Mission Press 1899

10.

Residency—JEYPORE

State—KISHANGARH

Population (1891) 125,516.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language				
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī		Jarpurī (Kishangarhī)	93,000	The local estimate is 100,000, which has been reduced by 7,000 to make the total for the State agree with the Census figures. This dialect is spoken in the central portion of the State, and is reported to be midway between Jarpurī, or Dhundūṛī and Mārwarī. It is probably the same as the Kathiawār sub-dialect spoken in Jeypore. See return for that State, No. 9
"	"	"		Mārwarī (Gōṛāwātī)	15,000	Spoken in Rupnagar Pargana in the north of the State, adjoining the Nawa and Parbatsar Parganas of Mārwar, in which Standard Mārwarī is spoken. Probably the same as the Gōṛāwārī of Mārwar. See return No. 5
"	"	"		Mēwārī (Sarwarī)	15,000	Spoken in the south of the State in half of Parganas Sarwar and Fatehpur
"	"	"		Bāori	400	Spoken by Moghūās, a tribe of thieves—see Elliot's <i>Supplemental Glossary</i> , ed Beames, 1, 9. In the Panjab the name is applied to the language of the Bāvarīās, a vagrant tribe
"	"	Western Hindi		Rēgarī	600	Spoken by Rēgars, or skin curers of the city. Those of the <i>Mufasssīl</i> speak the ordinary local dialects
Other Languages				" . . . "	1,516	
				Total	125,516	All the above figures, except those for Kishangarhī, are local estimates



Residency—JEYPORE  
Thakurate—LAWA.  
Population (1891) 3,360

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE THAKURATE.			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language.			
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Dhondūri or Jaipuri (Chaurāsī).	3,360	No return has been received from this Thakurite. The dialect name is that of the adjoining portion of Jeypore. See return for that State, No 9
			Total	3,360	

12.

## Agency—EASTERN RAJPUTANĀ STATES

## State—BHARATPUR

Population (1891) 640,303

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	Remarks
Family	Group	Language				
Indo Aryan	West Central	Western Hindi		Brāj Bhāṣā .	502,303	The principal language of the State  This is the language of the Gūjars of the broken country called Dāṅg in Bayana Tehsil, in the south west of the State, and extending into Jeypore and Karauli. Dāṅg means hill or precipice—see Lilliet's <i>Supplemental Glossary</i> , ed Benares, ii, 280. There is another Dāṅgi spoken in Tonk in Central India, which is quite distinct. See returns for Jeypore (No 9) and Karauli (No 13).  Spoken by the educated part of the urban Hindū population, and by about one-fifth of Muhammadans, excluding Mīcos.
"	"	"		Dāṅgi	40,000	
"	"	"		Urdu	15,000	
"	"	Rājasthānī		Māwātī	80,000	Spoken in the north-western divisions of the State, viz., Nagaur, Gopalgarh, Pāharī and Kama, bordering on the State of Alwar, and the British District of Gurgaon. It is the language of the Mīcos of Māwāt. According to the Alwar <i>Gazetteer</i> , Māwāt may be roughly described as contained within a line running irregularly northwards from Dig in Bharatpur to somewhat above the latitude of Rāvāri, then westwards, below Rāvāri, to the longitude of a point six miles west of Alwar City, and then south to the Bārā stream in Alwar. The line then, turning eastwards, would run to Dig, and approximately form the southern boundary of the tract, which extends over portions of the States of Bharatpur and Alwar, and of the British District of Gurgaon. Cf return for Alwar (No 15).  All the above figures are local estimates.
Other Languages	.	"			3,000	
Total					640,303	

Locality	Or up	Language	Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Indo Aryan	West Central	Western Hindi	Brāj Bhāṣā (Jāḍbhātī)	80,000	The language of the State. Said to have "a large admixture of foreign words, the origin of which it is hard to find." The tribe of Yādavas or Jādvas of which the Rājā is a member, is very strong in this State, hence the dialect is called Jāḍbhātī in the adjoining Agency (No. 24).  This is the language of the broken country known as Dāng, in the interior of the State, and extending into Joypore and Bharatpur. Dāng means a hill or precipice—see Elliot's <i>Supplemental Glossary</i> , ed. Beames, p. 280. There is another Dāng in Tonk in Central India, which is quite distinct. See returns for Joypore, No. 9, and Bharatpur, No. 12. Spoken by the Pathāns and Muhammadans inhabiting the State, and by the educated portion of the urban population.
"	"	"	Dāngī	60,000	
"	"	"	Urdu	10,000	
Other Languages	"	"	.	6,587	All the above figures are local estimates.
			TOTAL	156,587	

## Agency—EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES State—DHOLPUR

Population (1891) 279,890

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language			
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Western Hindi	Dholpuri.	262,335	Returned as 'Desi Bhakha'. Probably a variety of Brj Bhāsha, affected by the neighbouring Bhardwa dialect of Bundelkhandi spoken in the Agra District on the banks of the Chambal. Possibly the same as the Jadobati of Karnali. See return for that State (No 13), and for Gwalior (No 24)
"	"	"	Urdu	17,389	Spoken by the educated in towns.
Other Languages	"	"	"	166	The above figures are local estimates
			Total	279,890	

RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, AND AJMERE-MERWARA

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.

Population (1891) 767,786

Family	Group	Language	Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Indo Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Mēwātī	253,800	The language of the Meos who inhabit Mēwāt. According to the Alwar <i>Gazetteer</i> , the tract of Mēwāt may be roughly described as contained within a line running irregularly northwards from Dig in Bharatpur to some-what above the latitude of Rewari, then westwards, below Rewari, to the longitude of a point six miles west of Alwar City, and then south to the Barā stream in Alwar. The line then, turning eastwards, would run to Dig, and approximately form the southern boundary of the tract. More than half of Alwar is in Mēwāt. More than half of portions of the State of Bharatpur and of the British District of Gurgaon.
"	"	"	"	222,200	The language of the Rāth, a tract entirely within the State on the north west border. It is the country of the Chauhāns.
"	"	"	Mēwātī (Nahārā)	169,300	The language of Nahārā. It is mixed with the Dhundari of Jeypore. Nahārā is the western portion of Taksi Tharn Ghazi which lies on the south-west of the State.
"	"	"	Mēwātī (Kāthēr)	113,300	The language of the portion of Kāthēr which lies within the State. It is mixed with Bray Bhāshā. Kāthēr lies to the south-west of the State. Most of the tract lies in the adjoining State of Bharatpur, and, with portions of Bray and the Daṅg, forms the territory of that State. See return for Bharatpur (No 12).
Other Languages	"	"	"	9,186	All the above figures are those of the local return.
TOTAL				767,786	

Population (1891) 343,601.

## State—JHALLAWAR.

## Superintendency—JHALLAWAR

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE SUPERINTENDENCY				Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language	Name of dialects in current use		
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Hārāutī	107,101	Spoken in the Central Parganas  Spoken in Sandwār, in the Chāumahlā This dialect substitutes "h" for "s." Thus the speakers call it Hundwār. It extends into the Prava Pargana of Tonk (Return No 17a) Spoken on the south border, on the Central Indian Frontier
"	"	"	Sandwārī	86,556	
"	"	"	Malwī	62,978	
"	"	"	Mālwī (Dangihai or Phandēri)	32,167	
"	"	"	Marwārī	11,977	Spoken by merchants, non resident immigrants
"	"	"	Not specified	4,613	Spoken by merchants, non resident immigrants
"	"	Gujarātī			The above figures are those given in the local return
Other Languages				38,209	The State consists of two separate areas. One, bounded on the north, east and south by the Gwalior State, and on the west by Kotah, called the Shahabad Pargana
					The other lies to the south west, and consists of two tracts, the Central Parganas lying below the Mankandara range, making the fall from the Pathar plateau into Malwa, and the other the Chāumahlā which is pure Malwa country, lying to the south west of the former <sup>1</sup>
TOTAL				343,601	

<sup>1</sup> Since this return was prepared, a new State of Jhallawar has been formed, consisting of the Chāumahlā and Patan Parganas of the former State the remainder of the old Jhallawar State having been transferred to and being now included in the neighbouring State of Kotah. In the new State of Jhallawar the main dialects are Hārāutī and Sandwārī; the latter dialect being used in the Chāumahlā, and the former in the Patan Parganas, which was one of the Central Parganas of the old Jhallawar State. The population of the new Jhallawar State is 160,607, of whom 26,708 speak Hārāutī, 86,556 Sandwārī, and the remainder (38,546) Other Languages.

Agency—HAROWTI AND TONK      State—TONK IN RĀJPUTANĀ      Population (1891) 198,934.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Dhundārī or Jaipurī (Chauthāsī)	80,000	Spoken by the Hindus of Tonk Parganā. The dialect-name is taken from that of the adjoining portion of Jeypore. See return No. 9.
	"	"	Phundārī or Jaipurī (Nāgarohī)	18,000	Spoken by the Hindus of Aligarh Parganā. See return for Jeypore, No. 9.
	"	"	Mūwārī	58,000	Spoken by the Hindus of Nimbehara Parganā.
	"	"	Mālwi	4,000	Spoken by the Hindus of the south of the Nimbehara Parganā on the borders of the Malwa country.
	"	Western Hindī	Urdu	30,000	Spoken by the Mussalmans of all three Parganās, most of whom are in Tonk Parganā. Tonk is a Muhammadan State.
Other Languages				8,934	All these figures are local estimates.
			Total	198,934	Tonk State consists of two main divisions, Tonk in Rajputana, and Tonk in Central India. For the latter, see return No. 17a. Tonk in Rājputanā consists of three separate Parganās. The first, Tonk Parganā, is in the centre of the south of Jeypore State. It is surrounded on all sides by territory of that State. Aligarh Parganā is situated about twenty miles to the south east on the borders of Jeypore and Bundi. With regard to both these Parganās, see return for Jeypore No. 9. Nimbehara Parganā is situated about a hundred miles to the south west, on the eastern border of Aligarh, between that State and Gwalior territory.

## State—TONK IN CENTRAL INDIA

Population (1891) 181,135

Agency—CENTRAL INDIA.

## RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, AND AJMERE-MERWARA

21

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language			
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Malwi	120,000	The main language of the Hindūs of all the three Pargannas in the Central Indian Agency
	"	"	Mālwi (Dāngī)	4,000	Spoken in some villages in the north-west of Pargana Pirwa. Dāngī means the language of the hilly broken country. See return for Jeypore No 9, Bharatpur No 12, and Karauli No 13, in which States a different dialect bearing the same name is spoken
	"	"	Hārautī	17,000	Spoken by the Hindūs of the north west of Pargana Chabra, where it abuts on Kōṭā
	"	"	Sundwāpī or Sundwāwī	17,000	Spoken by cultivators in the north and north west of Pargana Pirwa, which lie in the Sundwār tract. See return for Jhallowar, No 16, to which State the greater part of the tract belongs
Other Languages	"	Western Hindi	Urdū	15,000	Spoken by the Muslimān population. Tonk is a Muhammadan State
	"	"	"		All these figures are local estimates
	"	"	"		See return for Tonk in Rājputānā No 17. The present return is given in order to complete the figures for the State, but the figures will not be included in the total for Rājputānā
				8,135	Tonk in Central India consists of three separate pargannas. The first, Chabra, is situated at the south west corner of the Kōṭā State. It is in the Guna Agency of Central India. The next, Sirōnī, is about thirty miles to the south east, and lies to the north of Bhopal. It is in the Bhopal Agency of Central India. The third, Pirwa, lies about seventy five miles to the west of the second, to the east of the Chaurahāṭ portion of the Jhallowar State. See return for that State, No 16. It is in the Western Malwa Agency of Central India.
			TOTAL	181,135	



18.

Agency—HAROWTI AND TONK State—BUNDI, and Chiefship SHAHPURA. Population (1891) 359,321.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Mēwārī (Khaurāṇī)	24,000	The language of the Khaurī, a tract to the north west of the State, belonging partly to Meywar, partly to Jeypore, and partly to Bundi. It is a lully tract, and is inhabited principally by Miras. See returns for Meywar, No 1, and Jeypore, No 9
"	"	"	Hārāntī	330,000	The main language of the State. It takes its name from the Hārī tribe of Rajputs to which the ruling chief of Bundi belongs
Other Languages	.	.		5,321	All these figures are local estimates
			TOTAL	359,321	

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language			
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Hārāutī	553,396 <del>450,000</del>	The main language of the State See return for Bundi (No 18)
"	"	"	Hārāutī (Sipāī)	10,000	Spoken in villages in the north east of the State, adjoining the Sipāī Parganā of Gwalior. It is said to be an impure Hārāutī affected by Marāṭhī (The Gwalior State has returned no parganā of the name of Sipāī, but the dialect is known in the Parganā of Shupur)
"	"	"	Mālwi	80,978 <del>48,000</del>	Spoken in the villages on the southern border of the Kota State, on the border of Malwa
"	"	"	Mālwi—(Dangestrā or Dhandārī)	6,000	Spoken in the forest Districts on the south east border of the State. Dang is the local name for a forest. The inhabitants of these villages keep cattle, for which the local name is Dhandā. Cf. <i>Dāngī</i> in Tonk in Central India (No 17a). Cf also returns for Dhandārī (No 16) and for the Gwalior and Guna Agencies (Nos 24 and 25)
Other Languages	.	.	.	84,688 <del>40,000</del>	The above figures are all local estimates. The figures for other languages are very large
TOTAL				526,267	

*The Barbar were reported that these two are exactly the same as Hārāutī*

Population (1891) 2,749

## CANTONMENTS

Agency—RAJPUTANA

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE CANTONMENTS.			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language.			
Other Languages	.	.	.	2,749	These figures represent the population (excluding the civil population, which has been recorded under the heads of the respective States in which the Cantonments are situated), of the four Cantonments of Bhanupura, Kherwara, Kotra and Mount Abu, which were separately enumerated at the census of 1891. The figures are only given here to make the total for Rajputana agree with that given in the Census.
			Total	2,749	

## Division—AJMERE-MERWARA.

## District—AJMERE.

Population (1891) 422,359

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE DISTRICT			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Ajmerī	111,500	A mixture of Mārwarī and Mēwarī
"	"	"	Mārwarī	208,700	Spoken most on the Marwar border
"	"	"	Mēwarī	24,100	The language of the south of the District on the Moywar border
"	"	"	Phundārī or Jaipurī (Chaurāsī).	23,700	The language of the extreme east of the District, bordering on Jeypore. The dialect-name given is that of the neighbouring portion of Jeypore
"	"	Western Hindi	Hindustānī	41,000	Spoken by Musalmans throughout the District
Other Languages	"	"	"	13,359	These figures are all based on estimates supplied by the Assistant Commissioner
TOTAL				422,359	

Population (1891) 119,999.

## District—MERWARA.

## Division—AJMERE-MERWARA.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE DISTRICT			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo-Aryan . .	West-Central	Rājasthānī . .	Mērwārī . .	54,500	
" . .	" . .	" . .	Magrā ki bōlī	44,500	
" . .	" . .	" . .	Mārwarī . .	17,000	
Other Languages	" . .	" . .	" . .	3,999	The above figures are all founded on local estimates
TOTAL				119,999	

## Agency—INDORE.

Population (1891) 372,792

## CENTRAL INDIA.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language				
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī		Mālvi or Rāṅgrī	183,000	The name Rāṅgrī is specially applied to the dialect of Mālvi spoken by Rajputs <i>It is said to differ slightly from Malavi</i>
"	"	"		Kīrsānī	750	
"	"	"		Mārvārī	25,000	
"	"	"		Mewārī	1,000	
"	"	"		Not specified	32,000	} Include 32,000 returned as speaking Hindi, and 41,000 returned as speaking Urdu
"	"	Western Hindi		Dakṣiṇ Urdu	41,000	
"	"	Gujarātī		Not specified	2,500	
"	"	Labhānī or Banārī		Not specified	150	
"	East-Central	Bihārī		Purbī	1,300	
"	South Western	Marāṭhī		Not specified	77,000	The dialect of Marāṭhī spoken is not specified in the return <i>It is spoken in towns by domesticated Marāṭhas</i>
Dravidian	"	Burgandī		Not specified	80	
Other Languages					9,012	All these figures are based on a return supplied by the Political Agent.
				TOTAL	372,792	

## Agency—GWALIOR (INCLUDING GUNA).

Population (1891) 2,102,922

24

## LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY

Family	Group	Language	Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Indo Aryan	West Central	Bundelkhandi	Standard	200,000	The Gwalior Agency, as now composed, including the old Guna Agency, and a portion of the Bhōpal Agency, which have been amalgamated with it since the Census of 1891, covers besides the Parganā Chabūt of Tonk and the State of Kanundhanna, the five guaranteed Holdings of Panurgarh, Pauri, Mān, Arōni, and Agrī-Bekhar, and other smaller ones, and the following thirteen Districts of the Gwalior State,—Gird Gwalior, Sikarwāri, Tawargarh, Sabalgarh, Narwar, Bhand, Shopor, Bhandor, Isargarh, Mangauli, Bhilsā, Chanderi, and Bargarh, which separates it from the River Chambal, of Agra and Etawah, and on both sides of which the Bhāshā dialect of Bundelkhandi is spoken. The same river separates it from the north west from the States of Dholpur and Karauli, in both of which forms of the Braj Bhāshā dialect of Western Hindi are spoken. Further south on the west it is bounded, in order, by the Kōṭā State, by the Shāhabad Parganā of Jhallavar, again by of Jhallavar. On the south, it is bounded by the States of Rajgarh and Bhōpal, with, however, an inset consisting of the Sironj Agency in Kōṭā, which is under the Bhōpal Agency. In Kōṭā the language is the other dialect of Rajasthāni, and in the tract of that language mentioned, it is the Mālvi from south to north, it is bounded, in order, by the British Districts of Saugor and Jhānsi, the State of Datia, and the British District of Jalaun. Datia is under the Bundelkhand Agency. In all these areas the language
"	"	"	Bhadāori or Tawargarhi	1,000,000	
"	"	"	Pañwāri	150,000	
"	"	Rājasthāni	Mālwi, Rāngri, or Ahiri	300,000	
"	"	"	Mālwi (Dhandēri)	95,000	
"	"	"	Hāranti	17,000	
"	"	"	Hāranti (Sipāri)	48,000	
"	"	Western Hindi	Marwāri	2,000	
"	"	"	Braj Bhāshā (Jadōbāti)	60,000	
"	"	"	Braj Bhāshā (Sikarwāri)	127,000	
"	"	"	Hindustani	65,000	
"	"	Gujarāti	Kanjarī	350	
"	"	Labhāni or Banjāri	Vagdī	2,000	
"	"	Unclassed	Not specified	2,500	
Other Languages	South-Western	Maraṭhi	Saherā or Bhilālī	20,000	
			Not specified	1,000	
				13,072	
			Total	2,102,922	

*(This is sent to be a form of Bundelkhandi)*

CENTRAL INDIA Agency—GWALIOR (INCLUDING GUNA)—*continued*

spoken is some dialect of Bundelkhandi. It thus appears that the Gwalior Agency is the meeting ground of several forms of speech, viz., Bundelkhandi, Brāj Bhāṣā, Hārāṭī, and Mālvi. The District of Sahargrah and the north of the District of Shuopur, both belonging to the Gwalior Brāj Bhāṣā is spoken on the north west border of the Agency. The District of Sahargrah is spoken (See Return No 13) It is known locally as Jādūbāt from the State, lie along the frontier of the Karnali State in which the same dialect is spoken. Another variety is that called Shikarwārī, after the Shikarwār Rayputa, Yadavas, or Jādōs, who form an important portion of the population of Karnali. Possibly this does not differ from Jādūbāt who inhabit the District of Shikarwārī, on the right bank of the Chambal opposite Phulpur. In the latter tract it is comparatively pure, but in the former, Gwalior is spoken south of the tract in which Brāj Bhāṣā is prevalent, along the western border of the Agency, bordering on Kota. In the latter tract it is comparatively pure, but in the former, Gwalior, and also in the north east of the Chabārā Pargana of Tonk, where it touches Kota, it is corrupt, and is called *Sipari*, from the local name of the tract in which it is as in the adjoining portion of Kota (see return for that State, No 19).

The Bhāṭiari dialect, which is also spoken on the frontier of Agra, Etawah and Bundelkhandi is spoken over the rest of the north and east of the Agency. Only along the eastern border along the State of Datā, principally in the east of the Gird Gwalior and in the Bhandār Districts of Gwalior State is the local form of speech called *Paṭiwārī* as in Datā. It probably differs little from Bhāṭiari. Along the south of the eastern border of the Agency, where it marches with Jhānsi and Saugor, in the Gwalior Districts of Chandōri, Mangloli and East Bhisā, the Standard form of the Language is current. The area corresponds mainly with that of the old Guna Agency. From Guna it is returned as Mālvi or Rāngri, and from Gwalior as Mālvi or Ahiri. The local name for a forest is *Paṅg*, and in the forest tract in the south-west of Gwalior State, as well as in the adjoining Shahabad Pargana of Jhānsi, and in the neighbouring portion of Kota (see the return for these States, Nos 16 and 19, respectively) the form of Mālvi locally current is known as *Paṅghai*, *Paṅgesā*, or *Dhandēri*. In the same locality, the Saherās and other wild tribes inhabiting the wilds speak a language which is returned from Gwalior as Saherā, and from Guna as *Philiāli*. Its affiliation is doubtful. The Bhils of Rajputana speak a variety of Gujarati. The other dialects mentioned call for few remarks. Bagri is the language of certain thieving tribes, the Bhāgrīs, Mōghuās or Bāoris and Bēdiās. The Vāgdis of South Meywar speak a dialect of Gujarati and the language is hence here provisionally entered as a dialect of that language. Kanvārī is spoken by Kanjars, Sānēls, and Kuchbhandits, Hindustāni by the Musalman population, Mārwarī by immigrant traders, and Marāṭhī principally by Marāṭhā Brahmins. As regards Hindustāni, the returns do not distinguish between it, and Bundelkhandi, etc. The figures for it have, therefore, been roughly guessed by taking the whole Musalman urban population, and adding to this half the Musalman rural population.

The other figures given in this return are all rough estimates, based mainly on a very minute report, purgana by purgana, supplied by the Gwalior State. According to the Census of 1891, the population of the Agency as now arranged, is 2,356,443. The figures in the return supplied by the Gwalior State are not based on that Census, but on an independent enumeration for this Survey. They show a deficiency of about 67,000. As the figures of this Survey are elsewhere based on the figures of the Census, corrections have been made in the figures now given, so as to represent approximately the state of affairs in 1891.



2A(u).

Population (1891) 337,973

## Agency—GUNA.

## CENTRAL INDIA

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language			
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Malwi or Rūngṛī	277,450	The main language of the Agency
"	"	"	Mālwi (Dhandēṛī)	4,678	Spoken by residents of Sirsi and the neighbourhood, on the south of the Shikābād Pargana of Jhalawar. Its affiliation is doubtful, vide Jhalawar and Kota returns (Nos 16 and 19)
"	"	"	Hārāutī	17,000	Spoken in Pargana Chabm of Tonk
"	"	"	Mārwhāṛī	5,500	Spoken by Mārwhāṛī traders.
"	"	Western Hindi	Hindustānī	8,000	Spoken by Musalmāns
"	"	"	Kanjarī	342	Spoken by Kanjars, Samols, and Kuchhar-dhuyās
"	"	Labhānī or Banjārī	Not specified	2,352	Spoken by the wandering tribe of Banjārs (Classification Provisional)
"	"	Gujarātī	Bāgḍī	1,518	Returned as Nāgṛī. Probably the same as the Vāgḍī of Moywar. Spoken by Bāgḍīs, Moghās and Bedās
"	"	Unclassed	Bhīlālī or Saherāṇī	19,653	Spoken by Bhīls and Saherāṇīs
"	South Western	Marāṭhī	Not specified	1,000	Spoken by Dakhātī Bruhmans and Marāṭhās
(1) or Languages	"	"	"	480	The above figures are all local estimates. Since November 1896, the Guna Agency has been absorbed into the Gwalior Agency. The figures are, however, given separately for the sake of reference.
Total				337,973	

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY				Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language	Name of dialects in current use.		
Indo Aryan . .	West Central	Rājasthānī	Mālvi or Rāngṛī .	1,800,000	This is the main language of the Agency, and is spoken over the entire area, except in the east, on the border of the Saugor District. Some of the States have returned the language spoken within their boundaries as 'Hindi,' or even as 'Urdū,' but Mālvi is evidently meant.
" . .	"	"	Mārwarī . .	7,000	
" . .	"	"	Hārautī . .	3,000	
" . .	"	"	Sandwārī	2,000	
" . .	"	"	Mewārī	800	
" . .	"	Bundēlkhāṇḍī	Standard .	67,000	These, as well as Brāj Bhāshā, Gujarātī, Purbī, and Marāṭhī are spoken by non-resident immigrants. Regarding Sandwārī, see returns for Jhalāwar (No 16), Tonk in Central India (No 17a), and Western Malwa (No 28).
" . .	"	Western Hindi	Brāj Bhāshā	3,800	
" . .	"	"	Hindustānī or Urdū	102,000	Spoken in the east of the Agency, on the borders of the Saugor District.
" . .	"	"	Carried over	1,985,600	
					These figures are estimated by taking the entire urban Musalmān population, plus half the rural Musalmān population. The local returns in some cases make no distinction between Mālvi and Hindustānī or Urdū

25(2)

Population (1891) 1,999,419

Agency--BHOPAL--concl'd

CENTRAL INDIA

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY				Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group.	Language.				
Indo Aryan	West-Central	Gujarātī . .		Brought forward	1,985,600	
"	East Central	Eastern Hindi .		Not specified	2,500	
"	South-Western	Marāṭhī . .		Parbī . .	900	
Dravidian	"	Gōṇḍī . .		Not specified	2,300	
"	"	Burgandī . .		" . .	150	Spoken by Gōṇḍīs
Other Languages	"	"		" . .	175	This seems to be a variety of, if not the same as, Kalkārī. It is the language of a vagrant tribe, and is reported from the south-west of the Agency, in the Tonk Pargana of the Shubhahar District of the Gwalior State. The language also occurs in the neighbouring British District of Nimar.
	"	"		" . .	7,794	The Bhopal Agency lies to the south and south-west of the Gwalior Agency. It is bounded on the east by the British District of Saugor. On the south it is separated from the Districts of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, and Nimar by the Nerbada River. On the west it is bounded by the Indore Agency. A portion of the Agency, with a population amounting to 7,140, has been transferred to the Gwalior Agency since the Census of 1891, and corrections have been made accordingly. In 1891 the population of the Agency was 2,006,859. It is now 1,999,419.
Total					1,999,419	

## CENTRAL INDIA. Agency—BUNDELKHAND

Population (1891) 1,457,327

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY				Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language	Name of dialects in current use.		
Indo-Aryan .	West-Central	Bundelkhandi	Standard .	388,400	Thus, the acknowledged standard form of Bundelkhandi, is spoken in that portion of the Agency which is to the south of the British District of Jhansi, and to the east of the old British District of Lalitpur. It comprises mainly the State of Orchha. It is also reported to be spoken in the Jagirs of Tori Fatehpur, Bijna, Banka Pahar, and Dhurwa.
"	"	"	Gahōrā or Banāphari <i>It is now reported that Gohāra differs slightly from Banāphari &amp; is spoken in the Chaudhī Jagirs of the Baghelkhand Agency &amp; in lands around the Banda District</i>	245,400	
"	"	"	Khatōla	569,200	Spoken in the north-centre and east of the Agency, i.e., in the Chaudhī Pargana of Charkhari, the Lauri Pargana of Chhatpar, the Dharampur Pargana of Panna, in the Jagirs of Nargawan Robar, Gaurihar, and Beri and in the States of Ajaygarh and Baoni. According to Major R. Leech <i>Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society</i> , Vol. xii (1843), Pt. 6, p. 1086, the Banāphari differs from standard Bundelkhandi, in having a larger mixture of Urdu. It is described by him as a 'kind of sturred and slovenly Urdu'.
Carried over				1,203,000	Spoken in the south-centre and west-centre of the Agency, i.e., in the Bijawar and Panna States, in the Parganas of Rampur and Mahārājpur, the State of Charkhari, in the Parganas of Chhatpar, Man, Deoria, and Raynagar of the Chhatpar State, and in the Jagirs of Lagan, Gorauli, Alipura, Bibat and Bilahri

26(2).

Population (1891) 1,457,327

Agency—BUNDELKHAND—*continued*

## CENTRAL INDIA

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language			
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Bundelkhandi	Brought forward	1,203,000	Spoken in the Bayan Chaurasi Pargana of the Charkhari State, in the Sarla State, and in the Jigni Jagir. All these are situated in the interior of the Hamirpur District of the North Western Provinces, and the dialect is named after the Rith Pargana of that District.
"	"	"	Bāthōrā	39,500	
"	"	"	Pañwārī	203,500	Spoken in that portion of the Agency which lies to the west of the Jhansi District, between that District and the Gwalior Agency. It includes the State of Datia, and the Alampur Pargana of the Indore State. The name of the dialect is taken from that of the Pañwārī Pargana of the Hamirpur District. The dialect is probably the same as the Bhadkoti of the neighbouring British Districts and of the north of the Gwalior Agency.
Other Languages	.	.	.	11,327	All the above figures are those given by the Political Agent, altered to round numbers. No figures have been returned for Hindustani or Urdu.
			Total	1,457,327	

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY				Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	Remarks.
Family	Group	Language	Name of dialects in current use.		
Indo-Aryan	East-Central.	Baghelkhandi	Standard	1,180,000	The main language of the Agency. It is reported to have very slight dialectic variations.
"	"	"	Gondī or Gondāni	500,000	Spoken by the Gonds and other aboriginal tribes inhabiting the eastern and southern portions of Koraḥ Territory, on the other side of the Kanur Range. They are reported to have abandoned their own Dravidian language, and now speak corrupt Baghelkhandi.
"	West Central	Bundelkhandi	Gahōrā or Banāpbari <i>See the Bundelkhandi Return</i>	90,000	Spoken on the borders of the Bundelkhand Agency, in the western parts of the Nagodā and Maḥilī States. In the rest of these States, Baghelkhandi is spoken. The dialect name given is that of the dialect of Bundelkhandi spoken in the neighbouring part of Bundelkhand.
Other Languages	.	.	"	18,332	The above figures are those supplied by the Political Agent, except that the figures for Bundelkhandi have been increased by 50,000 to allow for the population transferred to this Agency from Bundelkhand since the Census of 1891.
Total				1,788,332	

CENTRAL INDIA		Agency—WESTERN MALWA.		Population (1891) 1,619,868.	
LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language.			
Indo-Aryan .	West Central	Rajasthānī	Mālwi or Rāngṛī .	1,237,500	The main language of the Agency
"	"	"	Mālwi (Dāngī)	4,000	Spoken in some villages in the north-west of Paragana Pirawa of Tonk See return for Tonk in Central India No (17a)
"	"	"	Sandwāṛī	115,000	The language of the Sandwār tract Compare returns for Jhalawar (No 16), Tonk in Central India (17a), and Bhopal (25)
"	"	Gujarātī	Bhili	56,000	Spoken in the east of the Agency in Paragana Pirawa of Tonk, and in Pargania Sakhera and Garot of Bharpura of Indore
"	"	Western Hindi	Hindūstānī .	190,000	Spoken principally in Kullam and Sallam
Other Languages	"	"	" . . .	10,868	The language of the Maselmans
	"	"	Total	1,619,368	Full returns have not been received from all states of this Agency, and the figures here given are incomplete approximations The total population has been roughly divided proportionately to the incomplete figures which have been obtained

CENTRAL INDIA.			Agency—BHOPAWAR.		Population (1891) 978,652.	
LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	Remarks	
Family	Group.	Language				
Indo-Aryan	West Central	Rājasthāni	Nīmārī . . .	203,500	Returned as 30 per cent of the population	
"	"	"	Mālwi or Rāngrī	147,000	Ditto 15 ditto ditto Rāngrī is said to be the form of Mālwi spoken by Rājputs	
"	"	Gujarātī	Bhili	440,500	Returned as 45 per cent of the population	
Other Languages	"	"	" . . .	97,652	Ditto 10 ditto ditto The above figures are based on percentages estimated by the Political Agent.	





# GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Division Residency and Agency	State	State total	Residency total	REMARKS.
MEYWAR	Meywar	1,862,328		
	Banwarra and Kushalgarh	211,641		
	Dangarpur	165,400		
	Partabgarh	87,975		
	TOTAL FOR MEYWAR RESIDENCY		2,327,344	
WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES	Marwar and Malani	2,526,489		
	Sirohi and Abu	183,835		
	Jaisalmer	115,701		
	TOTAL FOR WESTERN RAJPUTANA AGENCY		2,831,075	
BIKANIR	Bikanir	831,955		
	TOTAL FOR BIKANIR AGENCY		831,955	
JEYPORE	Jeypore	2,825,655		
	Kishangarh	125,616		
	Lawa	3,360		
	TOTAL FOR JEYPORE RESIDENCY		2,954,531	
EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES	Bharatpur	640,303		
	Karauli	156,587		
	Dholpur	279,890		
	TOTAL FOR EASTERN RAJPUTANA AGENCY		1,076,780	
ALWAR	Alwar	767,786		
	TOTAL FOR ALWAR AGENCY		767,786	
JHALLAWAR	Jhallawar	343,601		
	TOTAL FOR JHALLAWAR SUPERINTENDENCY		343,601 <sup>1</sup>	
HAROTI AND TONK	Tonk (in Rajputana)	198,934		
	Bundi and Shahpura	359,321		
	TOTAL FOR HAROTI AND TONK		558,255	
	Carried over		11,691,327	

<sup>1</sup> Since this return was prepared a new State of Jhallawar has been formed, consisting of the Chaumabla and Patan Parganas of the former State, the remainder of the old Jhallawar State having been transferred to and being now included in the neighbouring State of Kotah. In the new State of Jhallawar the main dialects are Hārauti and Sundwāri; the latter dialect being used in the Chaumabla, and the former in the Patan Pargana which was one of the Central Parganas of the old Jhallawar State. The population of the new Jhallawar State is 150,807, of whom 25,700 speak Hārauti, 86,500 Sundwāri, and the remainder (28,546) other languages.

Division, Residency and Agency	State	State total	Residency total	REMARKS
	Brought forward		11,691,327	
KOTA	Kota . . . . .	526,267		
	TOTAL FOR KOTA AGENCY	.	526,267	
RAJPUTANA	Cantonments . . . . .	2,719		
	TOTALS FOR CANTONMENT	.	2,719	
	TOTAL FOR RAJPUTANA .	-	12,220,343	
AJMERE MERWARA	Ajmere . . . . .	422,359		
	Merwara . . . . .	119,999		
	TOTAL FOR AJMERE-MERWARA DIVISION . . . . .	.	542,358	
CENTRAL INDIA	Indore . . . . .	372,792		
	Gwalior . . . . .	1,764,949		Census figures 1,757,509
	Guna . . . . .	337,973		
	Bhopal . . . . .	1,999,419		Census figures 2,006,854
	Bundelkhand . . . . .	1,457,327		Census figures 1,508,053
	Baghelkhand . . . . .	1,788,332		Census figures 1,737,606
	Western Malwa . . . . .	1,619,368		
	Bhopawar . . . . .	978,652		
	TOTAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA		10,318,812	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR RAJ-PUTANA AJMERE-MERWARA, AND CENTRAL INDIA .	..	23,081,513	

PART II

DISTRIBUTION LIST

ACCORDING TO

LANGUAGE.



1

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## EAST CENTRAL GROUP.

## BAGHELKHANDI

## STANDARD DIALECT

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Baghelkhand (Agency)	1,180,000		
TOTAL A	1,180,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A		1,180,000	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL		1,180,000	

2

## GONDĪ OR GONDĀNĪ DIALECT

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Baghelkhand (Agency)	500,000		
TOTAL A	500,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A		500,000	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL		500,000	

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## EAST-CENTRAL GROUP

## BIHĀRĪ

## PURBĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
		Indore (Agency)	1,300
		Bhopal (Agency)	900
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	2,200

TOTAL A

TOTAL B

2,200

GRAND TOTAL

2,200

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## BUNDELKHANDĪ

## STANDARD DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	200,000		
Bhopal (Agency)	67,000		
Bundelkhand (Agency)	388,400		
TOTAL A	655,400	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A

655,400

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL

655,400

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INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

BUNDELKHANDI

BHADĀORĪ OR TAWARGARHĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	1,000,000		
TOTAL A	1,000,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	1,000,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL			

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GAHĪRĀ OR BANĀPHARĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bundelkhand (Agency)	245 400		
Baghelkhand (Agency)	90,000		
TOTAL A	335,400	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	335,400	TOTAL B	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL			



## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## BUNDĒLKHANDĪ

## KHATOLĀ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bundelkhand (Agency) .	569,200		
Total A .	569,200	Total B	

Total A 569,200

Total B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 569,200

## RĀTHORĀ DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bundelkhand (Agency) .	39,500		
Total A	39,500	Total B	

Total A 39,500

Total B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 39,500

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# INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

# WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## BUNDĒLKHANDI

### PASWARI DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Gwal - (including Gura) (Agency)	150,000		
Bundelkhand (Agency)	203,500		
TOTAL A	353,500	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 353,500

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 353,500

10

## GUJARATI

### UNSPECIFIED DIALECTS

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
		Mewar (State)	15,000
		Parbhargarh (State)	2,000
		Sirohi and Abu (States)	700
		Jhullawar (State)	4,613
		Indore (Agency)	2,500
		Bhopal (Agency)	2,500
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	27,313

TOTAL A

TOTAL B . . . 27,313

GRAND TOTAL 27,313

## II

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## GUJARATĪ

## BELDĀRĪS KĪ BŌLĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Jeysalmir (State)	100		
TOTAL A	100	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 100

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 100

## 12

## GUJARĀTĪ

## BHĪLĪ OR BHĪLĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Merwar (State)	101,500		
Banswara and Kushalgarh (States)	136,700		
Dungarpur (State)	67,000		
Partabgarh (State)	26,000		
Western Malwa (Agency)	58,000		
Bhopawar (Agency)	40,500		
TOTAL A	527,700	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 527,700

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 527,700

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## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

## GUJARATI

## GIRASIRI KI BOLĪ OR NYAR KI BOLĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Saurashtra (State) . . .	5,000		
Machhar and Malhar (States) .	85,700		
TOTAL A	90,700	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 90,700

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL . 90,700

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## GUJARATI-MARWARI DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Jaisalmer (State)	200		
TOTAL A	200	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 200

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 200

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## GUJARĀTĪ

## PATANĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Marwar and Malani (States)	30,270		
TOTAL A	30,270	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 30,270

TOTAL B .

GRAND TOTAL 30,270

## SĀETH KĪ BŌLĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Sirohi and Abu (States)	6,000		
TOTAL A	6,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . 6,000

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 6,000

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## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## GUJARĀTĪ

## VĀGĬ DĪALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Meywar (State)	280,000		
Banswara and Kushalgarh (States)	74,900		
Dungarpur (State)	98,000		
Partabgarh (State)	8,000		
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	2,000		
TOTAL A	460,900	TOTAL B	.

TOTAL A 460,900

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL . 460,900

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## RĀJASTHĀNĪ

## UNSPECIFIED DĪALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
		Indore (Agency)	32,000
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	32,000

TOTAL A .

TOTAL B

32 000

GRAND TOTAL

32 000

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

## AJMERĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Ajmere . . . . .	111,500		
TOTAL A .	111,500	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . . . 111,500

TOTAL B . . . . . —

GRAND TOTAL . 111,500

## BĀGRĪ DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bikaner (State) . . . . .	799,000		
TOTAL A	799,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . . . 799,000

TOTAL B . . . . . —

GRAND TOTAL . 799,000

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# INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

# WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ

### BĀORĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Kishangarh (State)	400		
TOTAL A	400	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 400

TOTAL B ..

GRAND TOTAL 400

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### BĪKANĒRĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bikanir (State) . . . . .	10,000		
TOTAL A	10,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 10,000

TOTAL B ..

GRAND TOTAL 10,000



INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (CHAURĀSĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Jeypur State . . . .	69,773		
Marwar and Malani (States) . . . .	23,500		
Lawa (Thakurate) . . . .	3,360		
Tenk (in Rajputana) (State) . . . .	80,000		
Ajmere . . . .	23,700		
Total A . . . .	234,333	Total B . . . .	

Total A . . . . 234,333

Total B . . . .

GRAND TOTAL . . . . 234,333

DHUNDĀRĪ, JAIPURĪ, KĀSĪKŪSĪ OR JHĀRSHĀNĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Jeypore (State) . . . .	790,231		
Total A . . . .	790,231	Total B . . . .	

Total A . . . . 790,231

Total B . . . .

GRAND TOTAL . . . . 790,231

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## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ

## DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (KATHAIRĀ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	127,957		
TOTAL A	127,957	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	.	127,957	
TOTAL B	.		
GRAND TOTAL		127,957	

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## DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (KISHANGARHĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Kishangarh (State)	93,000		
TOTAL A	93,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	.	93,000	
TOTAL B	.		
GRAND TOTAL		93,000	

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

## DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (NĀGARCHĀL) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	53,575		
Tonk (in Rajputana) (State)	18,000		
TOTAL A	71,575	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 71,575

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 71,575

## DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (RĀJĀWĀTĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Jeypur (State)	39,510		
TOTAL A	39,510	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 39,510

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 39,510

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## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ

## DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (TŌNBĀWĀTĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Jeypore (State) . . .	342,554		
TOTAL A	342,554	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 342,554

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 342,554

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## HĀRAUTĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jhallawar (State) .	107,101	Bhopal (Agency) . . .	3,000
Bundi (State) and Shahpura (Chiefship)	330,000		
Kota (State) .	450,000		
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency) .	17,000		
TOTAL A	904,101	TOTAL B	3,000

TOTAL A . . . . 904,101

TOTAL B 3,000

GRAND TOTAL 907,101

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

## HĀRAVĪ (SIPĀRĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Kota (State) . . . . .	16,000		
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency). . . . .	48,000		
TOTAL A	64,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . . . 64,000

TOTAL B . . . . .

GRAND TOTAL . 64,000

## KĪRSĀNĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Indore (Agency) . . . . .	750		
TOTAL A	750	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . . . 750

TOTAL B . . . . .

GRAND TOTAL 750

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## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RAJASTHANI

## RĀ KI BOLI DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Merwar	41,500		
TOTAL A	41,500	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 41,500

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 41,500

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## MĀWĪ, RĀNGRĪ OR ANRĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Jhalawar (District)	62,978		
Tonk (in Rajputana)	4,000		
Jaipur (District)	18,000		
Jaipur (Agency)	187,000		
Gwalior (in Rajputana) (Agency)	200,000		
Bhopal (Agency)	1,600,000		
Western Malwa (Agency)	1,237,500		
Blawan (Agency)	147,000		
TOTAL A	3,752,478	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 3,752,478

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 3,752,478

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ

## MĀLWĪ (DANGESRĀ, DĀNGĪ, DĀNGIHĀĪ, OR DHANDERĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Jhallawar (State)	32,167		
Kota (State)	6,000		
Gwahar (including Guna) (Agency)	95,000		
Western Malwa (Agency)	4,000		
TOTAL A	137,167	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 137,167

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 137,167

## MĀRWARĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Mārwar and Malan (States)	1,591,160	Jhallawar (State)	11,977
Ajmere	298,700	Indore (Agency)	25,000
Mārwar	17,000	Bhopal (Agency)	7,000
TOTAL A	1,816,860	TOTAL B	45,977

TOTAL A 1,816,860

TOTAL B 45,977

GRAND TOTAL 1,862,837

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INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

RAJASTHĀNĪ

MĀRWĀRĪ (DEORĀWĀTĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Marwar and Malani (States)	86,000		
TOTAL A	86,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 86,000

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 86,000

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MĀRWĀRĪ DRUNḌĀRĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Marwar and Malani (States)	20,800		
TOTAL A	20,800	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 20,800

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 20,800



## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ

## MĀRWĀRĪ (GÖDWĀRĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Marwar and Malani (States)	147,000		
TOTAL A	147,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 147,000

TOTAL B . .

GRAND TOTAL . 147,000

## MĀRWĀRĪ (GÖRĀWĀTĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Kishangarh (State)	15,000		
TOTAL A	15,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 15,000

TOTAL B .

GRAND TOTAL 15,000

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## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ

## MĀRWĀRĪ (RĀTHĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Sirohi and Abu (States)	2,000		
Bikanir (State)	22,000		
TOTAL A	24,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 24,000

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL . . . 24,000

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## MĀRWĀRĪ-SINDHĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Marwar and Malani (States)	15,000		
TOTAL A	15,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 15,000

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL . . . 15,000

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ

## MĀRWĀRĪ-SIRŌHĪ DIALECTS.

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Marwar and Malani (States) .	10,000		
Sirohi and Abu (States) . . . .	161,300		
TOTAL A	171,300	TOTAL B .	

TOTAL A . . . 171,300

TOTAL B . . . . .

GRAND TOTAL . 171,300

## MĀRWĀRĪ (THALĪ) DIALECT

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Marwar and Malani (States) . .	380,900		
Jaysalmir (State) . . . .	100,000		
TOTAL A	480,900	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 480,900

TOTAL B . . . . .

GRAND TOTAL . 480,900

45

# INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

# WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

### MERWĀRĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers
Merwara . . . .	54,500		
TOTAL A	54,500	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 54,500

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 54,500

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### MEWĀR DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Meywar (State) . . . .	1,800,000	Indore (Agency)	1,000
Partabgarh (State) . .	5,000	Bhopal (Agency) .	800
Tonk (in Rajputana) (State) .	58,000		
Ajmere . . . .	24,100		
TOTAL A	1,887,100	TOTAL B	1,800

TOTAL A 1,887,100

TOTAL B 1,800

GRAND TOTAL 1,888,900

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

MĒWĀRĪ (KHAIRĀRĪ) DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Mewwar (State) . . . . .	145,000		
Jeypore (State)	59,264		
Bundi (State) and Shahpura (Chiefship)	24,000		
TOTAL A .	228,264	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 228,264

TOTAL B .

GRAND TOTAL . 228,264

MĒWĀPĪ (SARWĀRĪ) DIALECT.

A —SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Kilhangarh (State) . . . . .	15,000		
TOTAL A	15,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 15,000

TOTAL B .

GRAND TOTAL 15,000

Sc 178



## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ

## MĒWĀTĪ (KĀTHEŪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Alwar (State) . . . . .	113,300		
TOTAL A	113,300	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 113,300

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 113,300

## MĒWĀTĪ (NAHĒRĀ) DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Alwar (State) . . . . .	169,300		
TOTAL A	169,300	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 169,300

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 169,300

53

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

## RAJASTHANI.

## MĀWĀTĪ (RĀTH) DIALECT

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Alwar (State)	222,200	.	
TOTAL A	222,200	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 222,200

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 222,200

54

## NĪMĀRĪ DIALECT

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Bhopawar (Agency)	293,500		
TOTAL A	293,500	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 293,500

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 293,500



## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## RĀJASTHĀNĪ

## SHĒKHĀWĀTĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	488,017		
TOTAL A	488,017	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 488,017

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 488,017

## SUNDWĀRĪ OR SUNDWĀNĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jhallawār (State)	86,556	Bhopal (Agency)	2,000
Western Malwa (Agency)	115,000		
TOTAL A	201,556	TOTAL B	2,000

TOTAL A . . 201,556

TOTAL B 2,000

GRAND TOTAL 203,556

57

# INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

# WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

## WESTERN HINDI

### BRAJ BHĀSHĀ (JĀDŌBĀTĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bharatpur (State)	501,823	Meywar (State)	5,000
Karauli (State)	80,000	Bhopal (Agency)	3,800
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	60,000		
TOTAL A	641,823	TOTAL B	8,800

TOTAL A 641,823

TOTAL B 8,800

GRAND TOTAL 650,623

58

### BRAJ BHĀSHĀ (SĪKARWĀRĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	127,000		
TOTAL A	127,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 127,000

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 127,000

59

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

WESTERN HINDI

DANGI or KACHHRO DIALLCT

Total B

GRAND TOTAL

60

DANGI (DANGIHANG) DIALECT

A—SPEAKERS AT HOME		B—SPEAKERS AWAY	
Name of District	Number of Speakers	Name of District	Number of Speakers
Jeypore (State)	80,363		
Total A	80,363	Total B	
Total A		Total B	80,363
		GRAND TOTAL	80,363

61

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

WESTERN HINDĪ

DĀNGĪ (DŪNGARWĀRĀ OR RAIKĀBĀTŪKĀRĀ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	108,766		
TOTAL A	108,766	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 108,766

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 108,766

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DĀNGĪ-JAIPURĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	217,531		
TOTAL A	217,531	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 217,531

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 217,531

63

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## WESTERN HINDI

## DĀNGĪ (KĀLĪMĀL) DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of Speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	81,216		
TOTAL A	81,216	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 81,216

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 81,216

64

## DĀNGĪ (RĀJĀWĀTĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Jeypore (State)	133,939		
TOTAL A	133,939	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 133,939

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 133,939

65

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

WESTERN HINDĪ

DHŌLPURĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Dholpur (State)	262,335		
TOTAL A	262,335	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 262,335

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 262,335

66

HINDŪSTĀNĪ OR URDŪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Tonk (In Rajputana) (State)	30,000	Bharatpur (State)	15 000
Bhopal (Agency)	102,000	Karanli (State)	10 000
Western Malwa (Agency)	190,000	Dholpur (State)	17,389
		Indore (Agency)	41,000
		Marwar and Malam (States)	12 700
		Sirohi and Abu (States)	5 000
		Ajmere	41 000
		Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	65 000
TOTAL A	322,000	TOTAL B	207,089

TOTAL A 322,000

TOTAL B 207 089

GRAND TOTAL 529 089

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

## WESTERN HINDI

## KANJARĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Gwahar (including Guna) (Agency)	350		
TOTAL A .	350	TOTAL B .	

TOTAL A . . . 350

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 350

## REGARĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Kishangarh (State) .	600		
TOTAL A .	600	TOTAL B .	

TOTAL A . . . 600

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 600

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## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## LABHĀNĪ OR BANJĀRĪ

## UNSPECIFIED DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	2,500		
Indore (Agency)	150		
TOTAL A	2,650	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 2,650

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 2,650

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## UNCLASSSED

## SAHERĪĀ OR BHILĀLĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers
Gwalior (Including Guna) (Agency)	20,000		
TOTAL A	20,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 20,000

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 20,000



## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.

## SINDHĪ

## DHĀTH KĪ BŌLĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Jeysalmir (State) .	150		
TOTAL A	150	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 150

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 150

## SINDHĪ-THALĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Marwar and Malani (States)	70,000		
TOTAL A	70,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 70,000

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 70 000

73

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.

SINDHI

THARPI DIALLECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Mehsana (State)	4,000		
Jodhpur (State)	14,000		
TOTAL A	61,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	61,000		
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL	61,000		

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WESTERN PANJABI

MULTANI DIALLECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
		Jeyrahur (State)	60
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	60
TOTAL A			
TOTAL B			60
GRAND TOTAL			60

75

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## SOUTH-WESTERN GROUP.

## MARĀTHĪ

## UNSPECIFIED DIALECTS

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Indore (Agency)	77,000	Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency) Bhopal (Agency)	1,000 2,300
TOTAL A	77,000	TOTAL B	3,300

TOTAL A . . . 77,000

TOTAL B . . . 3,300

GRAND TOTAL 80,300

76

## DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.

## RGĀNDĪ

## UNSPECIFIED DIALECTS.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Indore (Agency) Bhopal (Agency)	80 175		
TOTAL A	255	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 255

TOTAL B —

GRAND TOTAL 255

77

## DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.

GONDĪ.

UNSPECIFIED DIALECTS.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Bhopal (Agency)	150		
TOTAL A	150	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 150

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 150

78

## IRANIAN FAMILY.

## EASTERN GROUP.

BİLÖCHĪ.

UNSPECIFIED DIALECTS

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
		Jeysalmir (State)	200
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	200

TOTAL A

TOTAL B

200

GRAND TOTAL

200

## INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

## WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

## OTHER LANGUAGES

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
		Merwar (State)	15,823
		Banswara and Khatigarh (States)	41
		Dangarpur (State)	400
		Parbatgarh (State)	1,975
		Marwar and Mithan (States)	1,419
		Sirohi and Abu (States)	8,885
		Udaipur (State)	1
		Bikanir (State)	255
		Kishangarh (State)	1,516
		Blaratpur (State)	3,480
		Karauli (State)	6,587
		Dholpur (State)	166
		Alwar (State)	9,186
		Jhallowar (State)	38,209
		Tonk (In Rajputana) (State)	8,934
		Bundi (State) and Chiefship (Shanara)	5,321
		Kota (State)	36,267
		Rajputana (Cantonments)	2,749
		Ajmere	13,389
		Merwara	3,999
		Indore (Agency)	2,012
		Gwalior (Including Guna) (Agency)	13,072
		Bhopal (Agency)	7,794
		Bundelkhand (Agency)	11,327
		Baghelkhand (Agency)	18,332
		Western Malwa (Agency)	16,868
		Bhopawar (Agency)	97,652
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	333,414

TOTAL A

TOTAL B . 333,414

GRAND TOTAL . 333,414

# GENERAL ABSTRACT

## I—INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

LANGUAGES.	Dialects.	A.—Spoken at home by	B.—Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers.
1 BAGHĒLEKHANḌĪ	1—EAST-CENTRAL GROUP			
	1 <i>Standard</i> .	1,180,000		1,180,000
	2 <i>Gōṇḍī or Gopḍānī</i> .	500,000		500,000
	TOTAL FOR BAGHĒLEKHANḌĪ	1,680,000		1,680,000
2 EASTERN HINDI	3 <i>Parbī</i> .	..	2,200	2,200
	TOTAL FOR EAST-CENTRAL GROUP	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200
3. BUNDELEKHANḌĪ	2—WEST-CENTRAL GROUP			
	4 <i>Standard</i>	655,400		655,400
	5 <i>Dhadāori or Tawargarhī</i>	1,000,000		1,000,000
	6 <i>Gahōrā or Banāpharī</i>	885,400		885,400
	7 <i>Khaṣṣā</i>	569,200		569,200
	8 <i>Rāṭhōrā</i> . .	89,500	..	89,500
	9 <i>Pañwārī</i>	353,500		353,500
	TOTAL FOR BUNDELEKHANḌĪ	2,953,000		2,953,000
4 GUJARĀṬĪ	10 <i>Unspecified</i>		27,313	27,313
	11 <i>Beldarōṇ kī Bōlī</i> ✓	100		100
	12 <i>Bhilnī or Bhilī</i> . ✓	827,700		827,700
	13 <i>Girānyā kī Bōlī or Nyār kī Bōlī</i>	90,700		90,700
	14 <i>Gujarātī Mārwarī</i> ✓	200		200
	15 <i>Paṭanī</i>	30,270		30,270
	16 <i>Sāeṣh kī Bōlī</i>	6,000		6,000
	17 <i>Vāgḍī</i> .	460,900		460,900
	TOTAL FOR GUJARĀṬĪ	1,415,870	27,313	1,443,183
	Carried over for West-Central Group .	4,368,870	27,313	4,396,183
	Carried over for Indo-Aryan Family	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200

LANGUAGES	Dialects	A — Spoken at home by	B — Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers.
	Brought forward for Indo-Aryan Family	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200
	Brought forward for West-Central Group	4,368,870	27,313	4,396,183
I 5 RAJASTHANI	18 Not specified . . . . .	..	32,000	32,000
	19 Ajmeri . . . . .	111,500	.	111,500
	20 Bagri . . . . .	799,000	.	799,000
	21 Bāori . . . . .	400	..	400
	22 Bikaneri . . . . .	10,000	..	10,000
	23 Dhundāri or Jaipuri (Dhaurāsi) . . . . .	234,333	.	234,333
	24 Dhundāri, Jaipuri, Kāshīlāhāri or Jhārshāhi . . . . .	790,231	...	790,231
2 the same as Kather no 51	25 Dhundāri or Jaipuri (Kāshīrā) . . . . .	127,957	.	127,957
	26 Dhundāri or Jaipuri (Kāshangarhi) . . . . .	93,000	...	93,000
	27 Dhundāri or Jaipuri (Nāgarchāl) . . . . .	71,575	.	71,575
	28 Dhundāri or Jaipuri Rājwāsi . . . . .	39,510	.	39,510
	29 Dhundāri or Jaipuri (Tōhāwāsi) . . . . .	342,554	.	342,554
	30 Hārānti . . . . .	904,101	3,000	907,101
	31 Hārānti (Sipāri) . . . . .	64,000	.	64,000
	32 Karsāni . . . . .	750	.	750
	33 Magrā ki Bōli . . . . .	44,500	.	44,500
	34 Malwi, Rangri or Ahiri . . . . .	3,752,478	.	3,752,478
	35 Malwi (Dangesrā, Dangihai, or Dhandēri) . . . . .	187,167	.	187,167
	36 Mārwarī . . . . .	1,816,860	45,977	1,862,837
	37 Mārwarī (Deorāwāsi) . . . . .	86,000	.	86,000
	38 Mārwarī Dhundāri . . . . .	20,600	.	20,600
	39 Mārwarī (Gōdāwāsi) . . . . .	147,000	.	147,000
	40 Mārwarī (Gōrāwāsi) . . . . .	15,000	.	15,000
1 the same as Rāth no 53	41 Mārwarī (Rāthi) . . . . .	24,000	.	24,000
	42 Mārwarī Sindhi . . . . .	15,000	.	15,000
	Carried over for Rājsthāni . . . . .	9,647,716	80,977	9,728,693
	Carried over for West-Central Group . . . . .	4,368,870	27,313	4,396,183
	Carried over for Indo-Aryan Family . . . . .	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200

LANGUAGES	Dialects.	A.—Spoken at home by	B.—Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers
5 RAJASTHANI	Brought forward for Indo-Aryan Family	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200
	Brought forward for West-Central Group	4,368,870	27,313	4,396,183
	Brought forward for Rajasthan	9,647,716	80,977	9,728,693
	43 Mārcāri Sirohi	171,300		171,300
	44 Mārcāri (Thālī)	480,900		480,900
	45 Mārcāri	54,500	...	54,500
	46 Mārcāri	1,387,100	1,800	1,388,900
	47 Mārcāri (Khairāri)	228,264		228,264
	48 Mārcāri (Sarcāri)	15,000		15,000
	49 Mārcāri-Vāgdi	47,000		47,000
	50 Mārcāli	350,854		350,854
	51 Mārcāli (Kāther)	113,300		113,300
	52 Mārcāli (Naharā)	169,300	..	169,300
	53 Mārcāli (Rāth)	222,200		222,200
	54 Nimāri	293,500		293,500
	55 Shēkhārcāli	488,017		488,017
	56 Sundarāri or Sundarānt	201,556	2,000	203,556
	TOTAL FOR RAJASTHANI	13,870,507	84,777	13,955,284
6 WESTERN HINDI	57 Brāj Bhashā (Jādobāsi)	641,823	8,800	650,623
	58 Brāj Bhashā (Sikaricāri)	127,000	.	127,000
	59 Dāngī or Kākachhu	286,905		286,905
	60 Dāngī (Dāngbhāng)	80,363		80,363
	61 Dāngī (Dāngarwāri or Rāikārātūkārā)	108,766		108,766
	62 Dāngī-Jaipuri	217,581		217,581
	63 Dāngī (Kālmāl)	81,216		81,216
	64 Dāngī (Rājāwāli)	133,939		133,939
	Carried over for Western Hindi	1,677,548	8,800	1,686,348
	Carried over for West Central Group	18,239,377	112,090	18,351,467
	Carried over for Indo-Aryan Family	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200



LANGUAGES.	Dialects	A.—Spoken at home by	B.—Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers.
	Brought forward for Indo-Aryan Family.	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200
	Brought forward for West-Central Group	18,239,377	112,090	18,351,467
	Brought forward for Western Hindi	1,677,543	8,800	1,686,343
6 WESTERN HINDI	65 Dholpuri . . . .	262,335		262,335
	66 Hindustāni or Urdu . . . .	322,000	207,039	529,039
	67 Kanyāri . . . . .	350		350
	68 Rēgarī . . . . .	600		600
	TOTAL FOR WESTERN HINDI	2,262,828	215,839	2,478,717
7 LABHĀNĪ OR BAK JĀRĪ	69 Unspecified	2,650		2,650
8 UNCLASSED	70 Saharā or Bhūlālī <i>- a form of Bundeli</i>	20,000		20,000
	TOTAL FOR WEST-CENTRAL GROUP Languages, 6, Dialects, 67	20,524,855	327,979	20,852,834
	3 NORTH WESTERN GROUP			
9 SINDHĪ. .	71 Dhāth kī Bōli . . . . .	150		150
	72 Sindhī-Thālī . . . . .	70,000		70,000
	73 Tharēli . . . . .	61,950		61,950
	TOTAL FOR SINDHĪ .	132,100		132,100
10 WESTERN PANJĀBĪ	74 Multāni .		60	60
	TOTAL FOR NORTH-WESTERN GROUP . . .	132,100	60	132,160
	Languages, 2, Dialects, 4			
	4. SOUTH-WESTERN GROUP			
11 MARĀṬHĪ	75 Unspecified . . . . .	77,000	3,300	80,300
	TOTAL FOR INDO-ARYAN FAMILY . . .	22,413,955	333,539	22,747,494
	Groups, 4, Languages, 11, Dialects, 75			

## 2.—DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.

LANGUAGES	Dialects.	A.—Spoken at home by	B.—Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers.
12. Brjāṇṣī .	76 Standard . . .	255		255
13. Goṣṭī .	77 Standard . . .	150		150
	TOTAL FOR DRAVIDIAN FAMILY . . . Languages, 2, Dialects, 2	405	...	405

## 3.—IRANIAN FAMILY.

## EASTERN GROUP

LANGUAGES	Dialect.	A —Spoken at home by	B —Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers
14 Bṛōṇī	78 Unclassed . .		200	200

